

# SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

FEBRUARY • 1946



PUBLISHED BY THE SIERRA CLUB • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

## SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN

VOLUME XXXI • NUMBER I



FEBRUARY • 1946

Published bimonthly by the Sierra Club, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California. Annual dues are \$4.00 (first year \$8.00), of which \$1.00 is for subscription to Sierra Club Bulletin. Entered as second-class matter at Post Office, San Francisco, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Contributions on subjects of interest to Sierra Club members are welcome, and should be sent to the Editorial Board.

FRANCIS P. FARQUHAR, *Editor*

DAVID R. BROWER, *Associate Editor*

Barbara Bedayn, Weldon F. Heald, Charlotte E. Mauk,

Harriet T. Parsons, Marion R. Parsons,

Blanche Stallings

THE COVER—Rime-covered mountain hemlocks near Norden—a scene all too rare so far this winter. By Haven Jorgensen.

## EDITOR'S MISCELLANY

In the wake of peace, and following at a respectful distance, the printer has found some coated stock, and once more it is possible to use the prewar format for the bimonthly numbers of the *Bulletin*. Again, photographs may be used for the cover; cuts may be rescued from the club's archives, and scenes that first appeared in earlier numbers may be enjoyed again. There was some thought of using a cut that had not yet been stored—the half-tone of Ansel Adams's winter scene that appeared in the latest magazine number of the *Bulletin*. Members could then know what the photograph looks like right side up. But there was more reason for the rime. At any rate, here is the bimonthly in its slicker form. If the members like it, it is here to stay. In fact, there is some thought of making the bimonthly a monthly beginning with Volume XXXII.

**Deadline.** The calendar and the magazine number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* don't get on well together. Originally scheduled for February, the annual came out in December last year, and has previously appeared in April, June, August, and October. Clearly, the editors take too malicious a delight in surprising the members to be believed, but they have planned the next annual for April, much of the material is in hand, and the deadline is, for want of a better number, March 23.

Photographs or articles are still being accepted; particularly desired are the missing Mountaineering Notes—records of ascents, both summer and winter, which were made from 1942 up 'til now, and which were about to be written of when mountaineers traded pens for less mighty weapons. It is hoped that climbers will remember their exploits better than this editor, who recalls of a 1942 Yosemite Valley climb only that it was west of Bridalveil Fall and had an awfully tough pitch on it.

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**Onlookers?** The 1946 *American Ski Annual* has, among its many pleasing articles, a contribution from Joel Hildebrand suggesting several competitive ski events which, added to the present downhill, slalom, cross country, and jumping, could broaden the appeal of ski competition. Present-day races seem to be devised primarily for the "aristocracy of the physically fit," chiefly of college age, and the officials. The new events should bode well for the less expert, who are now shouted off the slopes on racing days, to become mere onlookers.

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**Oversight.** Reviewed in the December magazine number but not correctly credited to the publisher, was *Arctic Manual*, by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1944. 556 pages, illustrated. Price, \$3.00. And the review was favorable.

D. R. B.

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## The Fall of the Wild

WANTED: a new word; "conservation" is lofty, long, and deadening. We're in favor of what it means, but there are too many syllables in it. It's a little too musty. Too easily a reader may say, when he spies the word over a page of dense, solid type, "Yes, yes. I'm for it, and I should write my congressman. I'll read this a little later, when I have the time." And he turns the page to look for sprightlier reading.

But don't turn this page, yet.

You have an obligation. By the very act of joining a club with fifty-four years of conserving behind it, you have become one of the select few who, now that you have the proper surroundings, can become an expert on the subject and carry on a noble tradition. And here come some more lofty words. That tradition is to take your heritage, cherish it, and let posterity—that posterity which has done nothing for you—have a look at it, too. You can be a conservationist, by another name if you will, but still with this main job: to stop the fall of the wild.

The wild—the wild things and the wild places—these must by now have given you many a lift. They may have provided you with escape, inspiration, health, self-reliance, or possibly they have only given you bigger muscles or a chance to play Indian on a summer's vacation. Whatever the lift was, you liked it, or you wouldn't have joined the Sierra Club. Others have liked it as much in a different context—hunting, fishing, or just taking off solo as rugged individuals.

But for all the lifting the wild places have done for you, they themselves often totter. A helping hand will keep them in balance. Without help one of them will every so often totter, stagger, fall, and never get up. Whole forests, lakes, beaches, valleys, and mountains have fallen. Progress sneaked up behind them and shoved. Very often it was necessary. All too often it was not. It is in the fine distinc-

tion between what must be and what need not, that a Sierra Club member, or anyone who likes his out-of-doors without doors, windows, steam heat, bars, neon, taxis or nylons—in short who likes to get away for a week or two out of the year—can become expert. And experts are needed. You, too, can be one. Why should you be?

A small group of members who wanted to become experts met in a Berkeley home the other night. Some unnecessary falls of the wild had taken place. A road had been paved where no road was to be. A tramway had been authorized. A wilderness lake was thought to be threatened with a dam. Why were these things happening? If they were unnecessary, what could, what must one do to stop them? Yes, what could this group do, and what should the Sierra Club have done?

Those were enough questions to nourish quite a discussion, and Arthur Blake, senior conservationist present, set out to answer them. He had to turn back a few pages, and here, perhaps, it would do well to glance over his shoulder and read a line or two on each page.

\* \* \*

The contest has been legend between those on the one hand who would convert wild places into their own profits, and could afford to spend money and time to bring that conversion to pass, and those on the other hand who would save wild places for mass use, but whose only tools were limited funds, volunteer time, and some personal influence. Absurd, but to the point: if some fabulously plush mining outfit wished to dam Yosemite Creek, put Yosemite Falls into a penstock and pipe it out to wash the gold out of Mount Bullion, and there were enough in it, the outfit could well afford to put much time and money into lobbying the necessary legislation. The outfit's lay opponents—the Wilderness Society or the Sierra Club or the

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Appalachian Mountain Club—would have to Paul-Revere it, on their own time.

Volunteer conservation has worked in the past. For decades, ending well after World War I, Will Colby, as secretary of the Sierra Club, could diligently and skillfully steer much of the club's course from his private office. But in those days there might be no more than one big steering problem a year. Today his steering is just as diligent and skillful, but the problems have multiplied; he steers about three hours a day. He must pause occasionally to give some consideration to his own practice. A host of others take over the wheel. Duncan McDuffie, with the weight of both the Sierra Club and the Save-the-Redwoods League behind him, writes or telephones where it will do the most good. Francis Farquhar may enlist the interest and support of friends in half a dozen organizations, Walter Huber may drop in on the FPC. But the problems are rabbits, and it is spring-time. Look at a list of them—a partial list at that—today!

### *Headache Dept.*

Should Jackson Hole be maintained as a national monument? How can the repeal of the Antiquities Act be stopped? How or why should the Park Service administer the Shasta Recreational Area? Why are thousands of sheep hastening the erosion of upper French Canyon? What national-park development plans need encouragement, and what ones need discouragement? How can the needs of the Forest Service for more funds be acted upon? Can anything be done about the San Jacinto tramway plans? What would television relay stations do to our Sierra wilderness peaks, and will they require access roads? Speaking of roads, what are the plans for Kings Canyon? Should an ex-army weapons-carrier make a commuting run along—and off—the trail from Florence Lake to Blaney Meadows? What easement can be obtained to permit Bay-area people to reach Tamalpais trails now being sealed off by road-end

houses? If Lake Italy must ever be dammed, how may the damage be minimized? What new ski areas should be developed? How extensive should ski development be in (a) national forests, and (b) national parks? Where are ski huts needed, and where are they not? How can Point Lobos be spared the mauling inevitably given from a motion-picture set? How about hunting in state parks? To anticipate trouble, what policy should now be formulated about jeeps and helicopters in wilderness areas? And, should public spending again be needed, what could be done to direct the road-building allotment toward farm-to-market roads and divided arterials and to direct funds away from an already-shriveled wilderness? Finally, for good measure, how many mules can roam the Sierra in summer without eating up all the grass? And we haven't even mentioned the National Tribute Grove in the Coast redwoods, nor the desirability of making a state park out of the South Calaveras Grove of Big Trees, nor the crying need of making more bombproof the present protection given by the Forest Service to land in the Wilderness Area classification.

Now I didn't just sit down and think these problems up. Some of them have been around a long time. They may have been brought to the club's attention by persons in the region directly affected, the Park or Forest services may have asked club support and advice. Or a problem may simply jump up out of the morning paper, and either stand there to laugh at you, or you may laugh at it, as you laughed at the suggestion that the western deserts be reclaimed by blasting the top off the Sierra with atomic power so that there would be nothing to delay the rains when they came.

But there the problems are, and it is little wonder that some of them get out of hand for lack of steering. Usually the conservationist must meet them with opposition; that is his traditional role—the conservative, reactionary, obstructionist, "aginner" that he

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is. Occasionally he can divert; rarely he can campaign for something.

Can a handful of people meet a multitude of problems? Is it fair to expect so few to give so much of their time, however willingly, in order that so many may enjoy the wild places? Can more help be enlisted? Can it be led and trained and sent out to function? Each of these questions is phrased, of course, to answer itself. One question remains: how?

To answer that question Mr. Blake cited the Commonwealth Club's organization. There the fields of interest are divided into sections, each with its chairman. Frequent luncheon meetings, to which competent speakers are invited, are held for several months. The facts, when assembled, are presented to the membership at large in a dinner program. The results are published in full in *The Commonwealth*. In addition to the board of governors and officers, there is a full-time, paid executive secretary, who, with his own secretary, staff, and outside contacts, serves to coordinate the work of the various sections. Dues are of course much higher than the Sierra Club's; the endowment is substantial.

This is a pattern that has worked, and it cannot be overlooked in the Sierra Club, with its multiplying internal and external problems, even though the pattern is not exactly duplicated. Perhaps to everything the Sierra Club now has, an executive secretary should be added to serve as full-time liaison between the club and the relevant government services; perhaps the dues should be increased a dollar to help defray the cost. Perhaps the Conservation Committee, with or without a new name, should be enlarged to include several sections, each for a group of like problems. Then many members—any who wish—could participate in the sections, assuming the leadership they are already capable of or that they could thus acquire; their recommendations could be coordinated by the committee, and applied by the directors, executive secretary, and officers.

The number "fifty-four"—the club's age in years—isn't inherently mystical. But perhaps it may be a milestone. A war has just gone by, and there, crowding out of the caboose, are those postwar problems, many of them earmarked "Sierra Club." How do you suggest they be handled?

D.R.B.

## Chapter Executive Committees—1945-46

*Loma Prieta:* Frank B. Duveneck (Chairman), Harvey Dowling (Vice-Chairman), Melvin H. Johnson (Secretary), G. F. Perry (Treasurer), Frances Dieterich, Samuel W. French, Margaret E. Wunderlich.

*Mother Lode:* Mary P. Abeel (Chairman), Mary Klausner (Vice-Chairman), Helene Lindquist (Secretary), Charles M. Rick (Treasurer), Carel E. H. Mulder, Francis Noel, Ralph H. Taylor.

*Riverside:* Archie J. Twogood (Chairman), Robert J. Hallock (Vice-Chairman), Frieda Marti (Secretary), Helge S. Teig

(Treasurer), Margery D. Banwell, Forrest H. Keck, Frances Reed.

*San Francisco Bay:* Alex Hildebrand (Chairman), Fred H. Wilke (Vice-Chairman), Vivian Schagen (Secretary), Robert M. Tapscott (Treasurer), Kenneth D. Adam, Cicely M. Christy, Dorothy H. Hill, William J. Losh, Tillie Smedberg.

*Southern California:* James T. Vickrey (Chairman), Walter McC. Clark (Vice-Chairman), Ada H. Gates (Secretary), Herbert N. MacEwen (Treasurer), Nathan C. Clark, James L. Gorin, Marion Jones, William J. Murray, Dorothy Sandstrom.

## Sierra Packers Ready for the Postwar

It will perhaps surprise club members to know that on the whole Sierra packers fared well during the war. Gas rationing, instead of destroying their business as many feared, proved to be a boon, because many motorists parked their cars and took to the hills, deciding to "see the Sierra from a saddle" rather than to cannonball along the highways.

The big wartime problem was not the demand for horses and mules but getting competent packers. Most outfits had to get by with a combination of high school boys and "old men." Naturally many headaches re-

sulted. This season, however, they expect the labor situation will be improved, and all indications point to a banner year.

Below is an up-to-date list of Sierra packers, their regions, and their addresses. Pack-trippers will notice several changes because quite a few outfits, particularly on the East Side, have changed hands. But to the best of my knowledge, there has been no change in the stock or method of handling it, and the Sierra is as fine as ever.

IKE LIVERMORE, *Secretary-Treasurer*,  
High Sierra Packers Association

## High Sierra Packers

County and Address	Packer	County and Address	Packer
<b>TULARE COUNTY:</b>		<b>INYO COUNTY:</b>	
Camp Nelson . . . . .	D. G. McComber	Coso Junction . . . . .	Sam Lewis
Balch Park . . . . .	F. C. Negus	Olancho . . . . .	Burkhardt & Gill
Mineral King . . . . .	MK Pack Trains		Frances Gragg
	Laurence Davis		Barney Sears
Giant Forest . . . . .	Earl McKee	Lone Pine . . . . .	Chrysler & Cook
<b>FRESNO COUNTY:</b>		Independence . . . . .	Parker's Pack Train
Hume Lake . . . . .	H. Wacaser		Archie Dean
Kings Canyon . . . . .	Ernest Cecil		Harold Gill
	Hugh Traweck	Big Pine . . . . .	Sargent & Buckley
Coolidge Meadows . . . . .	Rae Crabtree	South Lake . . . . .	Alfred R. Shelly
Dinkey Creek . . . . .	F. J. Fenton	North Lake . . . . .	Art Schober
<b>MADERA COUNTY:</b>		<b>MONO COUNTY:</b>	
Bass Lake . . . . .	M. H. Parker	Rock Creek . . . . .	Frank Freeland
Fish Camp . . . . .	Fred Wass	McGee Creek . . . . .	W. P. Powell
		Convict Lake . . . . .	Bill Garn
		Reds Meadow . . . . .	Archie Mahan
		June Lake . . . . .	Elmer Jensen
			Allie Robinson
		Bridgeport . . . . .	Perry Bush
			Jack Lynn

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## Directors Hold Meeting

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Club was held in San Francisco on Saturday, December 1, 1945, and was attended by all the directors, with President McDuffie presiding.

The minutes of the May and October meetings, as published in the June and October numbers of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, respectively, were approved.

Chapter and committee chairmen present were: Alex Hildebrand, San Francisco Bay Chapter; James T. Vickrey, Southern California Chapter; Arthur H. Blake, High Sierra Trails and Lodge committees; Alfred E. Weiler, Library Committee; Herbert L. Breed, Outing Committee; Doris F. Leonard, Visual Education Committee; Richard H. Felter, Winter Sports Committee; Richard N. Burnley, Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee; Nathan C. Clark, Ski Mountaineers Section of the Southern California Chapter. Capt. David R. Brower, Lt. Comdr. Lewis F. Clark, Major Richard M. Leonard, all former directors of the Club, were also present.

Written reports prepared by the following chapter chairmen were read, accepted and placed on file: James T. Vickrey, Alex Hildebrand, Archie J. Twogood, Chairman of the Riverside Chapter, and Mary P. Abeel, Chairman of the Mother Lode Chapter. Mrs. Abeel and Mr. Twogood had both written that they would be unable to attend the meeting.

### Outings and Films

Herbert L. Breed read his report: The Outing Committee recently met after the return of several former members of the committee who have been in the service, and formulated plans to resume in 1946 the various types of outings held prior to 1942. Mr. Breed presented his resignation as chairman of the committee and made the following recommendations: that the former chairman, Ma-

jor Richard M. Leonard, be reappointed; that other former members of the committee be reappointed, namely Capt. David R. Brower, Capt. Milton Hildebrand, and Lt. Norman B. Livermore, Jr.; that Capt. Raffi Bedayn be added to the committee. The members held over would be Phil B. Bernays, Herbert L. Breed, and Oliver Kehrlein. Mr. Breed's report was accepted and the recommended appointments made.

Doris Leonard reported continued use of the two motion pictures owned by the Club and recommended that one or two new motion pictures be made for similar showings to interested organizations, and requested funds for the purpose. Her report was accepted and placed on file, her request for funds being referred to the Executive Committee.

Alfred Weiler's written report concerning the Library was read, accepted and filed, with a vote of thanks given Mr. Weiler for his services as chairman of the Library Committee. Blanche Stallings's written report as chairman of the subcommittee on exhibits was also accepted and filed.

### Skiing and Lodges

A written report prepared by Richard Felter concerning the work and activities of the Winter Sports Committee was read, accepted and placed on file. During the war years, among other activities, the committee cooperated with the National Ski Patrol and Air Corps in a program of winter patrol and emergency rescue, the Sierra Club Ski Patrol being under the chairmanship of Glenn L. Weber. The committee also cooperates with the California Ski Association, of which the Sierra Club is a member.

Richard Burnley, Chairman of the Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee, reported on plans for the winter season and on lodge finances. The committee undertook in the

early fall to provide quarters for the custodians and a new first-aid room, and for this purpose is remodeling the space under the dining-room wing. Work parties have been going up each week end but their work has been somewhat hampered by the early snow-fall which has brought skiers to the lodge as well as workers. Considering the many new members coming into the club attracted by the lodge facilities, Mr. Burnley asked the directors if they believed preference in reservations might be given to members who have assisted with the construction work at the lodge or, perhaps, to members of longer standing in the club. A motion was passed that it was the opinion of the Board that, under the present exceptional circumstances, the Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee could make just and fair rules governing use of the lodge. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Burnley for the splendid job he had done in handling lodge affairs.

Arthur Blake reported in general concerning all the lodges and huts owned by the Sierra Club, and in particular concerning LeConte and Parsons memorial lodges in Yosemite Valley and Tuolumne Meadows, respectively, which were operated as usual during the past summer. The number of members camping on the Soda Springs property at Tuolumne Meadows increased greatly during the summer just passed, and there were many visitors to LeConte Lodge, mainly nonmembers. Mr. Blake was unable to secure a custodian for Shasta Alpine Lodge but hoped to do so next summer. Peter Grubb and White Rock Lake huts had been looked after by the Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee in the past, but in the future should be under the control of the Lodge Committee. He added that membership of the committee is being enlarged by the addition of southern California members of the club now that Keller Peak and San Antonio ski huts are under the committee's direct supervision.

Report was made of the action of the Executive Committee in authorizing an inves-

tigation by Mr. Blake into the possibility of buying a piece of land in the vicinity of the Clair Tappaan Lodge, including Flora and Azalea lakes which add so much to the pleasure of members staying at the lodge in summer. The Clair Tappaan Lodge Committee agreed to contribute one-half the purchase price of \$5,000; the remainder would come from other club funds. The action of the Executive Committee in authorizing this purchase was ratified.

Mr. Colby returned to the matter of LeConte Memorial Lodge and particularly referred to its need of a new roof, which should be put on as soon as materials can be obtained. The lodge, which stands on Government land, was built by the Sierra Club as a memorial to Professor Joseph LeConte, the eminent geologist and scientist, who died in Yosemite Valley in 1901, Sierra Club members and Professor LeConte's other friends contributing funds for the purpose. The Executive Committee was authorized and instructed to arrange to have a new roof put on LeConte Memorial Lodge as soon as possible, the Sierra Club assuming responsibility for its cost.

### Bulletin Plans

Mr. Farquhar reported that the magazine number of the *Sierra Club Bulletin* (December, 1945) was in its final stages and should be ready for mailing very soon. He informed the Board that Harriet Parsons, who has been Associate Editor, and in charge of the bimonthly numbers of the *Sierra Club Bulletin*, has presented her resignation as Associate Editor, but will remain as a member of the Editorial Board. Miss Parsons' resignation was accepted and a vote of appreciation given her for work in handling the bimonthly numbers during the war years, which has been of great value to the club.

David R. Brower, who was Associate Editor before entering the service, was reappointed.

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### *Forests and Trails*

Mr. Chester Morse and Mr. Wallace Hutchinson, of the United States Forest Service, attended a portion of the meeting by invitation of President McDuffie and presented the arguments concerning forest closures as an aid to reducing the fire hazard during the dry season, with special reference to Los Padres National Forest.

A motion was passed giving a vote of confidence in Forest Service administration of California forests with respect to fire prevention through seasonal closures, and empowering the president to appoint a representative or representatives of the Sierra Club to appear before any congressional committee which might hold hearings on the subject.

Mr. Blake also reported briefly for the High Sierra Trails Committee and suggested the desirability that as much trail work as possible be done by the Park and Forest services, and that such work should be included in their postwar construction programs.

A letter from Mr. Kasson Avery, calling attention to the increasing loss of meadows and grasslands in the national parks through the encroachment of dense growth of willows, was referred to the Conservation Committee.

Weldon Heald submitted the report of the Conservation Committee, a summary of which follows:

Construction of the San Jacinto tramway was regrettably authorized by the 1945 State Legislature in spite of the agreement, when the San Jacinto area was set aside as a State Park, that the State through its Park Commission would continue the United States Forest Service's policy of preserving the area as a wilderness. Protests were made by the Club and many of its members but without avail. The situation should be carefully watched to see that the invasion of this primitive area be kept to a minimum.

The application by the army to use the Point Lobos Reserve State Park for landing

practice by the military forces was opposed as being entirely unnecessary and destructive of an area which should be kept inviolate. The ending of the war removed this serious threat to one of California's outstanding natural parklands.

The Sierra Club, acting on the suggestion of the Conservation Committee, urged the passage of a bill in Congress (H.R. 2142) fostering a national trail system.

The Conservation Committee still has under consideration the application of Raytheon Corporation to the Forest Service to establish experimental radio stations on several mountain peaks of the Pacific Coast. The Forest Service has reiterated its policy of keeping Wilderness Areas in their natural state as far as possible.

The various proposals to make the San Geronio wild area accessible to skiers by means of roads and overnight accommodations have received extensive consideration but before coming to any decision in the matter the Forest Service is giving it careful study and hopes to have a survey of the State's snow areas made so that a comprehensive and coordinated program can be adopted which will interfere with wilderness areas as little as possible. This important subject will be under constant study.

### *Proposed Amendments*

Dr. Hildebrand presented a report as chairman of the Special Committee on By-Laws. Proposed amendments relating to the formation and organization of chapters, to applications for membership in the Club, and to the procedure to be followed in the election of applicants, were discussed and approved. A motion was passed that the report of the committee be adopted and that a special election on the amendments be held in January 1946, in accordance with Articles XXII and XXIV of the By-Laws, and that the ballots be accompanied by a record of the vote of approval of the Board of Directors and a statement prepared by the Special Committee

explaining the purpose and meaning of the proposed amendments.

(At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, it was decided to request the Board of Directors for authority to rescind the order for a special election, in order to give further study to the provisions of the proposed amendments. A majority of the members of the Board having signified their assent, further action was deferred until the next meeting of the Board. Consequently, the proposed amendments are not set forth in these minutes.)

A letter was read requesting use of the name "Sierra Club" as a trademark by a company manufacturing soft drinks, and a motion was passed that the club is strongly opposed to the use of its name for any commercial purposes. Such use would lead to the natural but erroneous conclusion on the part of the public that the Sierra Club was engaged in activities unrelated to conservation.

A copy of the sixth account of the trustee of the estate of Ynes Mexia was received and filed.

The following were appointed as the Nominating Committee for the coming April election of directors: Edward A. Mayers (chairman), Robert L. Lipman (vice-chairman), Herbert L. Breed, Dorothy H. Huggins, Lila McKinne; alternates, Richard N. Burnley, Marion Lynch.

The following were appointed Judges of Election to supervise the election: Kasson Avery (chairman), Ada S. Chaplin, Julia E. Dearth, Ida E. Logan, Ella McElligott, Alice L. Meussdorffer, Andrew E. Neuenburg, Charles Spenner, Catherine S. Tubby.

#### *Southern California Chapter*

Mr. Adams stated that in his opinion a serious situation had arisen in the Southern California Chapter that threatened the unity and prestige of the club, and moved that under the authority given the Board of Directors by Article XII, Section 4 of the By-Laws, the Southern California Chapter be

suspended and a committee appointed to take over the affairs of the chapter in the interim and reorganize it more nearly in accord with the Club's objectives. (The suspension of the chapter would not, of course, suspend anyone's membership in the club.) He thought that the proposed amendments to the By-Laws might help the situation, but that this would be temporizing and would not accomplish the main objective of his motion. For the purpose of opening discussion on the subject Dr. Hildebrand seconded the motion. Mr. Curtis read letters in support of the charges made and a general discussion followed. The main points of criticism may be summarized as follows:

1. Parliamentary procedure should be followed in conducting chapter business; for example, amendments of by-laws should be made by vote of the chapter membership following due notice. Chapter committee meetings should not be closed or executive sessions.

2. Chapter activities should be designed to promote the main purposes of the club; since it is not a social organization, activities primarily or exclusively social in their nature are inappropriate.

3. Membership should not depend upon participation in local social activities. Public-spirited citizens should not be prevented nor discouraged from joining the club merely because they may be unable or unwilling to participate in local activities.

4. Applicants for membership should not be rejected merely because of race or creed.

5. Sections carrying on special activities within a chapter should be dealt with cordially and sympathetically, without undue emphasis on strict legal authority.

6. In the nomination and election of directors, stress should be placed upon maintaining the influence of the club in conservation and not upon attempting to elect representatives of local interests.

Messrs. Bernays, Crowe, Jones, and Heald each expressed surprise that the motion had been presented without previous notice and

thought Chapter this natural part with

Mr. C mal procedure chapter preferred opportunity to amend consideration board or meeting purpose, and committee Mr. Hea

so doing members tion with

Mr. I make the withdraw proposal motion r

During the and Oliver Sierra Club 1942 and the need impelling the Outing so as to be gram during outings. committee is program,

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thought it unfair to the Southern California Chapter suddenly to precipitate charges of this nature, which they felt were in large part without justification.

Mr. Colby stated that in his opinion normal procedure should be followed, that the chapter should receive notice of the charges preferred, and that it should be given full opportunity to answer the charges. He moved to amend the motion by postponing its consideration until the May meeting of the board or to the date of any earlier special meeting that might be called for the purpose, and that in the meantime a special committee be appointed in accordance with Mr. Heald's suggestion, in the hope that by so doing the Southern California Chapter members might work out a satisfactory solution with the aid of such committee.

Mr. Farquhar suggested that it would make the record clearer if Mr. Adams would withdraw his motion so that Mr. Colby's proposal could be voted on as an original motion rather than as an amendment. There-

upon, at the request of President McDuffie, Mr. Adams, with Dr. Hildebrand's consent, withdrew the motion. Mr. Farquhar thereupon moved that the president appoint a committee to study the organization and procedure of the Southern California Chapter, to confer with the chapter officers and members with the purpose of effecting any local adjustments found necessary in the light of the charges preferred, and to report its findings to the Executive Committee of the Club within sixty days for appropriate action. The motion was carried.

(The president subsequently appointed this committee as follows: directors Heald [chairman], Bernays, Crowe, and Jones. The committee has filed a report with the Executive Committee which has been received and placed on file and the committee has been requested to continue its work and to report to the board at its next meeting.)

Thereupon the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

WM. E. COLBY, *Secretary*

## Outing Committee Reorganizes

During the war Herbert Breed, Phil Bernays, and Oliver Kehrlein kept the tradition of Sierra Club outings alive with short trips in 1942 and 1945. Now that the war is over the need for mountain recreation is more impelling than ever before. Accordingly, the Outing Committee has been reorganized so as to be able to offer a full and varied program during the forty-second year of annual outings. Each of the members of the committee is now responsible for his part of the program, as follows:

Richard M. Leonard—Chairman of the Outing Committee and of the High Trip Committee.

Phil H. Bernays—Vice-chairman of the Outing Committee.

David R. Brower—Secretary of the Outing Committee and Chairman of the Knap-sack Committee.

Herbert L. Breed—Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Raffi Bedayn—Chairman of the Short Trips Committee.

Milton Hildebrand—Chairman of the Burro Trips Committee.

Oliver Kehrlein—Chairman of the Base Camp Committee.

Dr. H. S. Kimball—Chairman of the Medical Committee.

Norman B. Livermore, Jr.—Chairman of the Saddle Trip Committee.

## Outings Again

From all parts of the world, and from every field of intensified wartime activity Sierrans may now return to the Sierra Nevada. To enable them to do so in the manner most suited to their individual tastes the full range of Sierra Club Outings will be available.

The most rugged and independent trip, with the least interference with wilderness values, is the Knapsack Trip. Careful advance arrangements permit minimum weight of pack and yet assure full freedom while in the mountains. In addition to the Sierra Nevada trip to the 13,900-foot peaks of the Kings-Kern Divide, the first of an annual series of distant trips will be offered. Each will be a rough knapsack trip into exceptional out-of-State areas. The first will be to Grand Teton National Park.

Possibly the most valuable of all the trips is the Burro Trip. It is particularly important because of its emphasis upon teaching the fine art of planning and conducting one's own trip into mountain country. The three trips this summer will cover northern Yosemite National Park.

The High Trip, now in its forty-second year, is unique. Nowhere else in the world is it possible to take a roving pack trip of this type far into wilderness country. Unfortunately it is becoming more difficult to do so even in the largest wilderness area of the United States. Not only is there the constant encroachment of roads, but the small meadows on the main trails have become so heavily grazed that the saturation point of travel has nearly been reached. Although the High Trip is exceptionally efficient in use of the grazing facilities ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mule per man instead of 3 to 7 animals per man as is common; a nighthawk also permits use of more distant grazing, spreading the animals out), nevertheless it has been decided as a conservation measure to spread the trip over more time

and meadows and to take fewer people. The trip will therefore be limited to 125 people, and will consist of three two-week periods.

The Base Camp is so popular a means of intensely enjoying an exceptionally fine area that most of the organized mountain trips of the world are organized on that basis. In the Sierra Nevada it will offer the opportunity to explore thoroughly the fine country of the Mono Recesses.

Most luxurious of all, and yet with much appeal to Sierra Club members, the Saddle Trip offers the chance to see more of the mountains per day than is possible on the other trips. This year it will take advantage of an early start in June to visit the fine meadows of the lower Kern River country, a region that has never been visited by a Sierra Club trip in 42 years of Outings.

The dates of the trips are as follows:

### Knapsack Trip

July 20-August 2 (Sierra)

August 18-September 1 (Tetons)

### Burro Trip

1 July 14-27

2 July 28-August 10

3 August 11-24

### High Trip

1 July 7-20

2 July 21-August 3

3 August 4-17

### Base Camp

July 28-August 10

### Saddle-Horse Trip

June 23-July 5

### Yosemite Valley

May 30-June 2

The outing announcement giving full details will be mailed soon. Reservations with deposit of \$20 are being accepted now.

RICHARD M. LEONARD

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## Ski Manual Expanded

Early in 1942 the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering* was written and edited by members of the Sierra Club as a voluntary contribution to mountain-troop training. The book has been out of print for many months, but now an expanded edition, containing chapters on mountaineering routes, rock-climbing, and ice-climbing, as well as minor revisions and several new illustrations, is coming off the University of California Press. Inasmuch as the new edition is still a product of Sierra Club members, is not a profit-making venture, and by strange coincidence a member of the Sierra Club Editorial Board was editor of the book, it is possible to quote here a pertinent part of the preface to the second edition:

"In far-flung places the men of the 10th Mountain Division learned, taught, and applied mountaineering. Three new chapters to a degree comprise a check list of the things they applied that were not specifically tactical. Some changes in equipment resulted from the efforts of many of the most skilled mountaineers who, working with the Office

of the Quartermaster General, gave the army the benefit of their collective experience. Some of the most trivial of the changes are documented most impressively; for example, where the first edition had said "warmth of clothing . . . is roughly proportional to thickness," this edition, with files of data at the National Bureau of Standards to back it up, can confidently substitute "directly" for "roughly." Military field experience, all too extensive, has substituted sulfa tablets for sulfa powder, and has amended the rules for traction splinting. By and large, however, the ideas that skiers and mountaineers contributed to the armed forces have found military proving grounds no more severe than the mountains already had been."

The new edition is about one-third thicker (228 pages), and is again bound in waterproof cloth, upon which Leland Curtis's ski-mountaineering pin design is now stamped. Copies may now be obtained from the Sierra Club Office at the new price of \$2. Residents of California should add the state sales tax.

D.R.B.

## The Point Lobos Story

[Although the threat to the Point Lobos State Reserve has not yet vanished, M.G.M. has withdrawn its request to construct a motion-picture set in the area, the State Park Commission has given the company permission to photograph in the area, and residents of Carmel are remaining vigilant. To acquaint club members with earlier events, in order that they may more easily recognize similar threats in the future, two communications are presented here. First is a letter expressing the opposition of the Sierra Club, and was sent to the commission by President McDuffie. Second is an article by Arthur Blake in the January 7 *Yodeler*.—Ed.]

"Gentlemen:

"The Sierra Club of California, representing some 4,000 members who are vitally interested in conservation and the preservation of our parks, both state and national, expresses grave doubt as to the desirability of permitting Point Lobos State Reserve to be used as a setting for motion picture making. Point Lobos is one of the outstanding parklands in the entire world. Nowhere else is scape with century-old cypress trees native to the scene. Its values are far beyond appraisal on a money basis and they are easily impaired and destroyed. They belong to the people of the entire state and the world.

"Past experience has demonstrated that this area cannot be used and be subjected to the heavy wear and tear of concentrated human impact, which is unavoidable where parts of it are used for the transportation of persons and materials and construction of sets, without sustaining serious impairment. The native flora and natural ground cover are completely worn away and obliterated over areas of greater or less extent, and that subtle quality which makes Point Lobos the outstanding part of this character is correspondingly diminished. Each successive invasion of there a similar combination of sea and land—this sort, so foreign to the proper preservation of the area, has and will lessen its park values. There are plenty of available sites for movie sets, so why should a public asset belonging to us all be impaired, in even the slightest degree, to serve a special interest?

S/ DUNCAN McDUFFIE

#### *Action Needed in Point Lobos Crisis*

Prompt action is called for from those who oppose the further use of Point Lobos State Park for the filming of commercial moving pictures. The special meeting of the State Park Commission on December 28 did not have a quorum, and my careful observations during the meeting convince me that, with but one commissioner on record in opposition to the use of the Park, only the weight of public protest can save the day.

The financial and political power behind the motion picture industry is not to be lightly reckoned with. The two commissioners absent from the meeting, Isidore B. Dockweiler and Leo Carillo, are both from southern California, and while their attitude is not known, it is reasonable to assume that they may be subjected to pressure less likely to be felt in the north. Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman, did not make his attitude known.

#### *Good Friends at Work*

Fortunately, there are many fine workers lined up on the side of the conservationists.

Francis Whitaker, of Carmel, has become the Paul Revere of that community, vigilant and sincere. As soon as he heard of the new application, he telephoned to leaders in this region.

The representatives of many conservation organizations appeared at the meeting in opposition to the new proposal. They included the California Academy of Sciences, the Cooper Ornithological Club, the Hopkins Marine Station, the Monterey Peninsula Audubon Association, the Point Lobos League, the Save-the-Redwoods League, and the Sierra Club; and there were many individuals representing other groups, including Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Joseph Grinnell, and Mrs. Junea Kelley.

The location manager of M.G.M. requested permission to erect a set, about 60 by 40 feet, depicting a house by the sea, to install a vegetable garden in front of it, and to build a pier for boats in Sea Lion Cove. He claimed that no other bit of sea coast in California so nearly resembles the English and Scotch coast, where the story is laid. An earlier picture, "Lassie Come Home," was filmed in the Park for the same reason. He was probably sincere in his claim, but I know from personal observation in both countries that the Point Lobos headlands and the famous cypresses are not typical of either the English or Scotch coast. There are many better locations in California, particularly in Mendocino County, but they are not so close to Monterey and Del Monte. He also pointed out the valuable publicity to be gained, and cited the great increase in attendance at Sequoia National Park after the picture "Sequoia" was filmed there. I did not tell the meeting that the film caused a sensation in the Park Service and nearly caused several valuable government employees to lose their jobs. In spite of careful preparation, it was not possible to keep the moving picture company in hand once they got on location. The M.G.M. claim that they will respect the area and leave it in good or better

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condition, really proves that it is not possible to build a set and a vegetable garden without disturbing natural features.

I am giving more space than usual to this subject because it is typical of recurrent pressure to permit use and often abuse of wilderness areas and beauty spots that should belong to all the people.

I hope the Park Commission will take permanent and positive action in this case.

Much damage has been done at Point Lobos already by the movie companies; the recurrent demands are all difficult to refuse and require much time to oppose. Commissioner Kasch of Ukiah made it clear that he is against the request. Let us hope the commissioners Knowland, Dockweiler, and Carillo decide in the same way and that they make a permanent ruling.

ARTHUR H. BLAKE

### Army Commends Sierra Club Members

[Recent correspondence between President Duncan McDuffie and Brigadier General Georges F. Doriot, Director, Military Planning Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, in addition to paying tribute to the men who aided the Planning Division, serves as evidence of the past and future value of the contribution such organization as the Sierra Club can make toward military research. Club members serving under General Doriot were Weldon Heald, Richard M. Leonard, Terris Moore, Einar Nilsson, Bestor Robinson, and Philip von Lubken. The letters, respectively dated December 28 and January 8, follow.—ED.]

Dear Mr. McDuffie:

This office wishes to express its appreciation and commendation to you and the personnel of the Sierra Club for their loyalty, unceasing effort, and many contributions afforded the Quartermaster Corps during the past few years.

Your excellent work and technical assistance in connection with the development of mountain equipment for the soldier are fully recognized and greatly appreciated by the entire Quartermaster Corps. No one realizes more than this office the importance of the time, effort, and skill which have been so

fully devoted by your membership in helping this office to improve the mountain equipment for use by troops in the field.

I personally want you to know that the contributions of the Sierra Club will long be remembered and recognized by the Quartermaster Corps as playing a vital part in the total effort to help bring victory to our Country. It is hoped that your organization will continue to be interested in our post-war program of improving existing Quartermaster items and in the development of new ones.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGES F. DORIOT

Dear General Doriot:

We deeply appreciate your letter commending the services of the Sierra Club to the Quartermaster Corps, and are happy to know that the knowledge gained by our members in the Sierra has been put to so good a use in behalf of our troops in the field. Let me assure you that the Club will continue its interest in developing proper mountain equipment and will be glad to provide the Quartermaster Corps with the results of its experiments.

Faithfully yours,  
DUNCAN McDUFFIE



